

AGUINALDO, PARDONED, MAY COME TO THE UNITED STATES

President's Proclamation
includes the Former
Filipino Leader.

WISHES TO LEAVE ARCHIPELAGO

Other Prominent Prisoners
Liberated—Mabini and
the Guam Colony.

SECRETARY ROOT'S PRAISE

Army Officers and Men Receive Thanks
for Their Gallant Services—Military
Rulers Are Congratulated—Honor and
Liberty Follow the Flag.

MANILA, July 4.—By the terms of the amnesty proclamation issued by the President today, approximately 1,899 Filipinos, prisoners of war, receive their liberty. Prominent among the prisoners is Emilio Aguinaldo, the former Filipino chief, who was captured by General Funston.

Aguinaldo has made no definite plans for the future. He has expressed a purpose to visit the United States, however, and it is generally believed that he can raise the necessary funds he will visit this country, which he now acknowledges sovereign and to which he swears allegiance.

The friends of the murdered General Luna, who attribute his death to Aguinaldo, are bitter against the ex-leader, and it is thought that the chief reason for his leaving the archipelago may be his desire to escape their vengeance.

Aguinaldo will be at liberty nearly two weeks before Rio del Pilar and Mabini, the most famous of the Guam colony of ex-patriots, hear of the proclamation.

The prisoners at Guam live with their native servants, and the nature of their confinement depends in a large measure on their demeanor. Some of them live in small cottages, standing under the tropical palms of the island, watched merely by a guard of one or two American soldiers, while others are subjected to more rigid restrictions. When they were captured and convicted of treason the sentence of exile to Guam was imposed as the severest punishment possible. It meant the separation of these men from their families, which to the Filipino, whose nature it is to love and respect kinsmen, was almost as bad as death.

Some of the Prisoners.

The prisoners to be released from Guam are Apollonio Mabini, Palilo Ocampo, Pio del Pilar, three ring leaders, and Maximo Hizon, Estaban Consortes, Lucas Camerino, Pedro Cubarrubias, Mariano Barruga, Hermogenes Plata, Cornelio Regestes, Fabian Villanar, Maximo Trias, Macario de Ocampo, Julian Gerona, Francisco de las Santos, Artemio Ricarte, Mariano Sarmiento, Juan Leandro Villanar, Jose Mata, Yemilio de Jesus, Alilio Tescon, Pio Varican, Anastasio Carmona, Lucio Alemeld, Simon Tescon, Silvestre Legaspi, Juan Mauricio, Daratoo Espina, Bartolomeo de la Rosa, Narberta, Demayuga, Jose Buena Ventura, and Antonio Presco Reyes.

Terms of the Pardon.

The amnesty proclamation grants pardon to offenders in rebellion against the sovereignty of the United States. It does not apply to those convicted of felonies, but applies chiefly to those who have been in insurrection. Hereafter the army in the Philippines is to be subject to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order.

The proclamation of amnesty is a broad and liberal one, and will include Aguinaldo, as well as other leaders who have been in insurrection and have either been captured or surrendered and have been held as prisoners.

Orders Issued to the Army.

The following is the general order issued to the army:

"General Orders, No. 1.

"War Department, July 4, 1902.

"The following received from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of the army:

"The insurrection against the sovereign authority of the United States in the Philippine archipelago having ended, and the provincial civil government having been established throughout the entire territory of the archipelago not inhabited by Moro tribes, under the instructions of the President of the Philippine Commission, dated April 6, 1902, now ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, entitled 'An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes,' the general commanding the Division of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the further performance of the duties of military governor and the office of military governor in said archipelago is terminated. The general commanding the Division of the Philippines and all military officers in authority therein will continue to observe the direction, contained in the aforesaid instructions of the President, that the military forces in the Division of the Philippines shall be at all times subject, under the orders of the military commander, to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of that authority.

"By the President.

"ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

"By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

"H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A."

Thanks for Officers and Men.

"General Orders, No. 66.

"Headquarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, July 4, 1902.

"The following has been received from the War Department:

"War Department,
Washington, July 4, 1902.

"To the Army of the United States:
"The President upon this anniversary

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas treaty of the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, 1896, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have until recently resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas the insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end, and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

Whereas during the course of the insurrection against the kingdom of Spain and against the Government of the United States persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare; but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of these laws, and under orders issued by civil or military insurrectionary leaders; and

Whereas it is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the Government of the United States toward the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order and loyalty among them that the deeds of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare, without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine Archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offenses of treason or sedition, and for all offenses committed in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of said insurrections;

Provided, however, That the pardon and amnesty hereby granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May 1, 1902, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson, or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authorities for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and further

Provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title of right of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and

Provided further, That every person who shall seek to avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine Archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely: "I, —, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

By the President.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

of national independence wishes to express to the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army his deep appreciation of the service they have rendered to the country in the great and difficult undertakings which they have brought to a successful conclusion during the past year.

"He thanks the officers and the enlisted men who have been maintaining order and carrying on the military government in Cuba, because they have faithfully given effect to the humane purposes of the American people. They have with sincere kindness helped the Cuban people to take all the successive steps necessary to the establishment of their own constitutional government. During the time required for that process they have governed Cuba wisely, regarding justice and respecting individual liberty; have honestly collected and expended for the best interests of the Cuban people the revenues amounting to over \$60,000,000; have carried out practical and thorough sanitary measures, greatly improving the health and lowering the death rate of the island.

"By patient, scientific research they have ascertained the causes of yellow fever, and by good administration have put an end to that most dreadful disease which has long destroyed the lives and hindered the commercial prosperity of the Cubans. They have expedited justice and secured protection for the rights of the innocent, while they have cleansed the prisons and established sound discipline and healthful conditions for the punishment of the guilty. They have re-established and renovated and put upon a substantial basis adequate hospitals and asylums for the care of the unfortunate. They have established a general system of free common schools throughout the island, in which over 200,000 children are in actual attendance. They have constructed great and necessary public works.

"They have gradually trained the Cuban people and in all branches of administration, so that the new government upon assuming power has begun its work with an experienced force of Cuban civil service employees competent to execute its orders. They have borne themselves with dignity and self-control, so that nearly four years of military occupation have passed unmarked by injury or insult to man or woman. They have transferred the government of Cuba to the Cuban people and universal expressions of friendship and good will, and have left a record of ordered justice and liberty, of rapid improvement in material and moral conditions, and progress in the art of government which reflects great credit upon the people of the United States.

"The President thanks the officers and enlisted men of the army in the Philippines, both regulars and volunteers, for the courage and fortitude, the indomitable spirit and loyal devotion with which they have put down and ended the great insurrection which has raged throughout the archipelago against the lawful sovereignty and just authority of the United States. The task was peculiarly difficult and trying.

"They were required at first to overcome organized resistance of superior numbers, well equipped with modern arms and precision, entrenched in an unknown country of mountain defiles, jungles, and swamps, apparently capable of impenetrable defense. When this resistance had been overcome they were re-

quired to crush out a general system of guerrilla warfare conducted among a people speaking unknown tongues, from whom it was almost impossible to obtain the information necessary for successful pursuit or to guard against surprise and ambush.

Met Friendship With Treachery.

"The enemies by whom they were surrounded were regardless of all obligations of good faith and of all limitations which humanity has imposed upon civilized warfare. Bound themselves by the laws of war, our soldiers were called upon to meet every device of unscrupulous treachery and to retaliate without reprisal the infliction of barbarous cruelties upon their comrades and friendly natives. They were instructed, while punishing armed resistance, to conduct the friendship of the peaceful, yet had to do with a population among whom it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and who in countless instances used a false appearance of friendship for ambush and assassination.

"They were obliged to deal with problems of communication and transportation in a country without roads and frequently made impassable by torrential rains. They were weakened by tropical heat and tropical disease. Widely scattered over a great archipelago, extending a thousand miles from north to south, the gravest responsibilities, involving the life or death of their commands, frequently devolved upon young and inexperienced officers beyond the reach of specific orders or advice.

"Under all these adverse circumstances the Army of the Philippines has accomplished its task rapidly and completely. In more than two thousand combats, great and small, within three years, it has exhibited unvarying courage and resolution. Utilizing the lessons of the Indian wars, it has relentlessly followed the guerrilla bands to their fastnesses in mountain and jungle and crushed them. It has put an end to the vast system of intimidation and secret assassination by which the peaceful natives were prevented from taking a genuine part in the government under American authority. It has captured or forced to surrender practically all the leaders of the insurrection. It has submitted to no discouragement and halted at no obstacle.

"Its officers have shown high qualities of command, and its men have shown devotion and discipline. Its splendid victory energy has been accompanied by self-control, patience, and magnanimity. With surprisingly few individual exceptions, its course has been characterized by humanity and kindness to the prisoner and non-combatant. With admirable good temper, sympathy, and loyalty to American ideals, and with commanding general have joined with the civilian agents of the Government in healing the wounds of war and assuring to the people of the Philippines the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Honor Follows the Flag.

"Individual liberty, protection of personal rights, civil order, public instruction, and religious freedom have followed its footsteps. It has added honor to the flag which it defended, and has justified increased confidence in the future of the American people, whose soldiers do not shrink from labor or death, yet love liberty and peace.

"The President feels that he expresses the sentiments of all the loyal people of the United States in doing honor to the whole army which has joined in the performance and shares in the credit of these honorable services.

"This general order will be read aloud at parade in every military post on the 4th day of July, 1902, or on the first day after it shall have been received.

"ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

"By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

"H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. Army."

NAVAL CADETS TO STUDY
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Work Begun on a Large Station on the
Parade Grounds at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 4.—For several days a large force of workmen has been engaged on the foundation for the new wireless telegraphy station at the Naval Academy. The enormous mast for this purpose arrived some days ago from Norfolk on the Standish. It is 170 feet in height and at the base is 38 inches in diameter. It will be placed in the ground at a depth of 18 feet. It will rest upon a large sheet of concrete, and the same material several feet in thickness will surround the pole nearly to the surface. This foundation is so strong that the pole cannot sink, and it will be held in position by the strongest kind of apparatus.

The wireless telegraph station is being constructed on the northeast corner of the parade ground and right across the driveway from the Physics and Chemistry Building, whose chief is Prof. N. M. Terry. Prof. Terry has made very successful experiments in this line.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION TO OPEN MAY 1, 1904

President Announces Date
in Proclamation

WILL CONTINUE SIX MONTHS

Commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase
Postponed a Year—Wording of the Official Document.

The first day of May, 1904, is now the official date for the opening of the St. Louis Exposition. President Roosevelt yesterday issued the following proclamation appointing the day:

The Proclamation.

Whereas the President on August 26, 1901, issued his proclamation stating that he has been advised by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission, pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1901, entitled 'An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, forest, and sea in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri,' that provision had been made for grounds and buildings for the uses specified in the said mentioned act of Congress;

Whereas it was declared and proclaimed by the President in his aforesaid proclamation that such international exhibition would be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, 1903, and be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter;

The Change of Date.

And whereas section 8 of the act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, entitled 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes,' fixes a subsequent date for the holding of the said international exhibition and specifically states that said commission shall provide for the dedication of the buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in said city of St. Louis, not later than the 30th day of April, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies, and thereafter said exhibition shall be opened to visitors at such time as may be designated by said commission, subject to the approval of said commissioner, not later than the first day of May, 1904, and shall be closed at such time as the national commission may determine, subject to

the approval of said company, but not later than the first day of December thereafter;

May 1 to December 1, 1904.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the aforesaid provision of law to the end that it may definitely and formally be known that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than May 1, 1904, and will be closed not later than December 1 of that year.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 1st day of July, 1902, and of the independence of the United States the 123th.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
By the President:
DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

THREE KILLED BY BALTIMORE STORM

Fuller Reports Show Extensive Damage.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Fuller reports of the work of the great storm here yesterday show far more fatalities and damage than was at first supposed.

The Dead are:

John Fallon, of Baltimore, killed by falling tower in Green Spring Valley.

Christian Hauge, seaman, Norway, drowned.

H. Vanderster, seaman, of Holland, drowned.

Two other men were badly injured by the falling tower and are in the City Hospital. They are:

Harry Eppler, 1221 South Charles Street.

Edward Gearhart, West and Paca Streets.

Rumors of a number of drowning accidents at various places along the water front were heard, but proved baseless. Persons who had relatives or friends on excursion steamers were considerably alarmed, but the steamers experienced no trouble, and reported that the wind was not especially severe on the bay.

The storm was very severe in the harbor and river, and there were several narrow escapes from disaster.

In the city and suburbs considerable damage was done to trees, roofs, windows and electric wires of various kinds. Travel on suburban car lines was interrupted to some extent. There was a great deal of damage to fruit trees and crops in the surrounding country.

PANAMA AGENTS SAIL FOR PARIS

Happy Engineer and Secretary Talk of Victory.

Delay in Construction Operations on Canal for a Year or More Certain, They Say.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Satisfied that the Panama Canal project is now to be pushed to completion, E. Bunau-Varilla, engineer-in-chief of the French Panama Canal Company, and Edward Lampre, secretary of the company, sailed for Paris yesterday.

"My own judgment in deciding against the Nicaraguan route," said M. Bunau-Varilla, "has been indorsed by the United States. No reflections can now be made upon the French engineers for selecting what some have said was an impracticable route, and the explanation given for the failure of the French to complete the canal will not longer be the incompetence of the engineers in attempting to cut the canal through what was said to be insurmountable obstacles, but simply the lack of money needed to bring the work to a successful issue.

"I am convinced that the Nicaragua Canal, if begun, would never have been completed, as the impossibility of the route would have been discovered and admitted before work on the canal would have been advanced half-way."

M. Lampre declared that no serious obstacles now existed to the rapid completion of the canal. "The Colombian government will grant to the French company the privilege of transferring all its rights to the United States. Of this there is not the particle of a doubt."

"The validating of the extension of the canal concession to 1910, although it seems superfluous, the validity of this extension being already established, will also be officially accomplished by the Colombian government. This will probably occupy a year, ratifications of new treaties between the interested parties being necessary; after that the canal will be ready to be turned over to the United States."

The fevers which greatly handicapped the work of the first canal company are no longer to be feared, as the excavation of earth and swampy soil has practically been done. It was the unearthing of this soil, full of vegetable decomposition, and its subsequent exposure to the equatorial sun, which bred the fevers. Most of the excavations remaining to be done will be through solid rock, and will not be accomplished by the same consequences.

"I am pleased more than I can say by the uniformly courteous treatment shown me by all the official and private individuals with whom this canal negotiation brought me in contact. I hope to continue the pleasant relations which I have established with Americans, and to return to the United States often."

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Cigarettes

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AMUSEMENTS.

COLUMBIA, Washington's Leading Theater.

Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, Saturday, 2:15. Prices, 5c, 10c, 15c.

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AND COMPANY.

Presenting C. Haddon Chambers' Powerful Drama.

CAPTAIN SWIFT.

Next Week—"The Butterflies."

Free Ping Pong

CHASE'S Free Cream & Ices.

Matinees Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Extra Matinee Friday, July 4.

Nats., 25c. Evenings, 50c, 50c. All Reserved.

This Week **"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."**

A Great Opera With a Great Cast.

Next Week—Biz Revival, "The Mikado."

Wm. Broderick, Fred Frear, Nick Burnham, Anna Leitch, Norma Epp, Blanche Arnold, etc.

GLEN ECHO.

OPERA SEASON OPENING JULY 4.

TWO PERFORMANCES.

Every Evening at 7:30 o'clock until JULY 12, INCLUSIVE.

The Great American Opera.

At Freedom's Gate.

15 in the cast, 25 in chorus, full orchestra. Realistic scenery and original costumes. Ample and prompt transportation guaranteed.

Admission, 25c and 50c.

7:30-9:15.

GLEN ECHO.

Secure your reserved seats for Opera Performances on July 4 and for Sacred Concert on July 6 in time, their number being limited.

Sale opens July 1, at 5:30 a. m.

25c extra at

T. ARTHUR SMITH'S,
In Sanders & Stayman's,
1157 F st., n.w.

GARDEN PARTY

—IN AID OF—

New Trinity Parish Hall and Schoolhouse, on Georgetown University Campus.

JUNE 30 TO JULY 2, 7 TO 11 P. M.

Times Newsboys Band, Mr. George H. O'Connor, Merry-go-round, Amusements, Moving Pictures.

JULY 4TH.

Picnic, Ball, and Fireworks.

Admission, 10c. Season Ticket, 25c.

7:30-9:15.

EXCURSIONS.

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Take advantage of the cheap rate and enjoy an outing.

See train schedules under Railway time tables.

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3 TRIPS. STEAMER CHARLES MACALESTER Leaves 7th st. wharf 10 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m.; leaves Marshall Hall 12:30, 4:30, 7:45 and 10:20 p. m.

Patriotic Music and Dancing all day and evening. All Amusements. Appointments first-class.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, 25c.

FOURTH OF JULY AT MOUNT VERNON, HOME AND TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

Steamer Charles Macalester leaves 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Fare, round trip, 50c. (Admission to grounds and mansion, 25c.) m-2

Bay Ridge.

Salt Water Bathing,

Fishing, Crabbing,

Sailing, Music.

It's always cool and comfortable. The most possible pleasure is a day's excursion to this popular resort on Chesapeake Bay.

Rate 50 Cents for Adults.

25 Cents for Children.

Trains leave B. & O. R. R. Station 9:30 a. m., 4:30 p. m. week days; 9:10 a. m. and 1:45 p. m. Sundays.

EXCURSIONS.

For Colonial Beach

Steamer T. V. Arrowsmith.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 5:45 P. M.

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 9:45 A. M.

HOME AGAIN SUNDAY ABOUT 10 P. M.

TICKETS:

Saturday trip, 30-day limit, \$1.00.

Sunday trip, go to return day of issue, 50c.

COLONIAL BEACH HOTEL NOW OPEN.

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MARSHALL HALL.

Str. Charles Macalester leaves at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. Sunday, 11 a. m., 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. Indian Head trips every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 6:30 p. m.

Concert and Dance Music.

FARE, ROUND TRIP, 25 Cents.

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Pacific Avenue, between Michigan and Ohio.

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HOTEL ESMOND,

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Attractive prices for cool, clean rooms. Quick service. Bountiful table. Every modern convenience, elevator, sea water bathing, etc. Rates, 89 to \$15 per week. We make special terms for families and parties.

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OPENS JUNE 23, 1902.

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They will keep fresh and good because they are put up in that wonderful, airtight cover—The In-er-seal Package.

When the children get hungry;

When you want a lunch;

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